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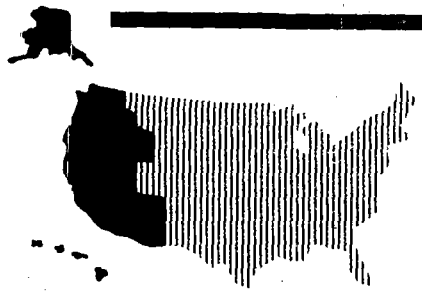

Remedial Activities at Selected Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites in the Zone of Regions IX and X

Final Revised Community Relations Plan

San Fernando Valley

Superfund Sites Los Angeles County,

California

Environmental Protection Agency
Contract No. 68-W9-0031

CH2M HILL

Contents

Figures

Acronym List

CRP	Community Relations Plan
CVCWD	Crescenta Valley County Water District
CWG	Community Work Group
DHS	Department of Health Services
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GAC	Granular-activated carbon
ICC	Interagency Coordinating Committee
LADWP	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
MCLs	Maximum Contaminant Levels
MWD	Metropolitan Water District
NPL	National Priorities List
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OU	Operable unit
PCE	Perchloroethylene
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
ROD	Record of Decision
SALs	State Action Levels
SCAG	Southern California Agency of Governments
SFV	San Fernando Valley
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TCE	Trichloroethylene
ULARA	Upper Los Angeles River Area
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds

SECTION 1

Section 1

Introduction

This Community Relations Plan (CRP) describes the community relations program the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will continue to conduct in support of site investigation and cleanup activities within the San Fernando Valley Superfund sites, which are located in Los Angeles County, California.

The San Fernando Valley (SFV) Superfund area includes four distinct sites–North Hollywood, Crystal Springs, Pollock, and Verdugo sites–that corresponded to areas of contaminated groundwater surrounding drinking water production wells in 1984. In 1986, the four sites were added to the National Priorities List (NPL), EPA's list of top priority Superfund sites. EPA manages the four sites as one large site because groundwater contamination is contiguous and extends beyond the vicinity of the production wells. Therefore, the Community Relations Plan addresses the entire area, and the four SFV sites will be referred to as one site in the remainder of this document. Figure 1 shows the general location of the San Fernando Valley. Figures 2 and 3 show groundwater contamination plumes within the San Fernando Valley for trichloroethylene (TCE) and perchloroethylene, respectively. EPA considers the perimeters of the plumes as the new boundaries of the San Fernando Valley Superfund site.

EPA is required by law to draft a CRP during the early stages of investigations and to revise the CRP prior to implementation of the final remedy at a Superfund site. In addition, EPA will often revise a CRP to accommodate changing conditions and concerns at a site. This plan is based, in part, on earlier community relations plans prepared in January 1986 and April 1990. No community interviews were conducted for this revision of the CRP. The revisions to this CRP reflect technical and

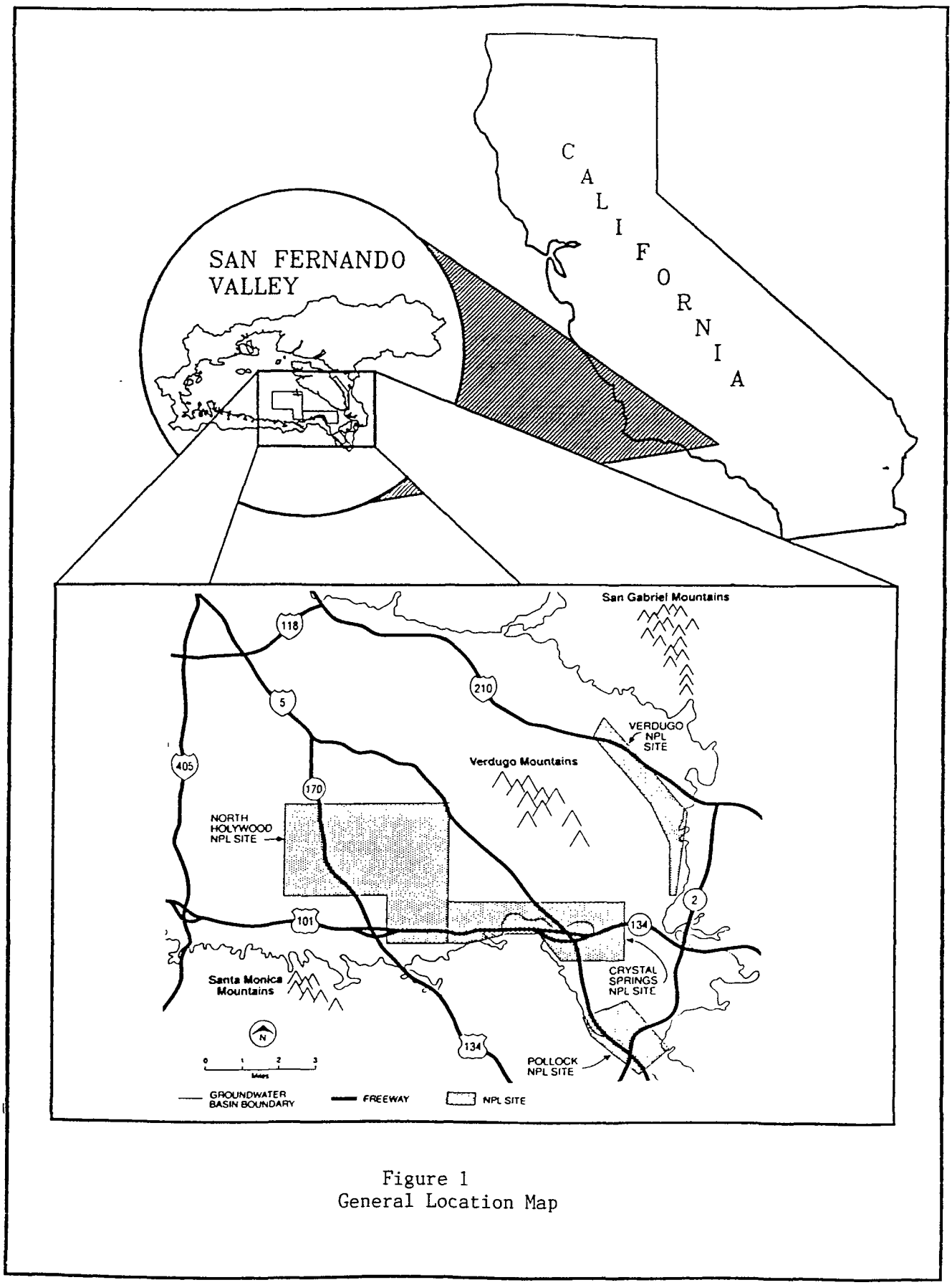

Figure 1
General Location Map

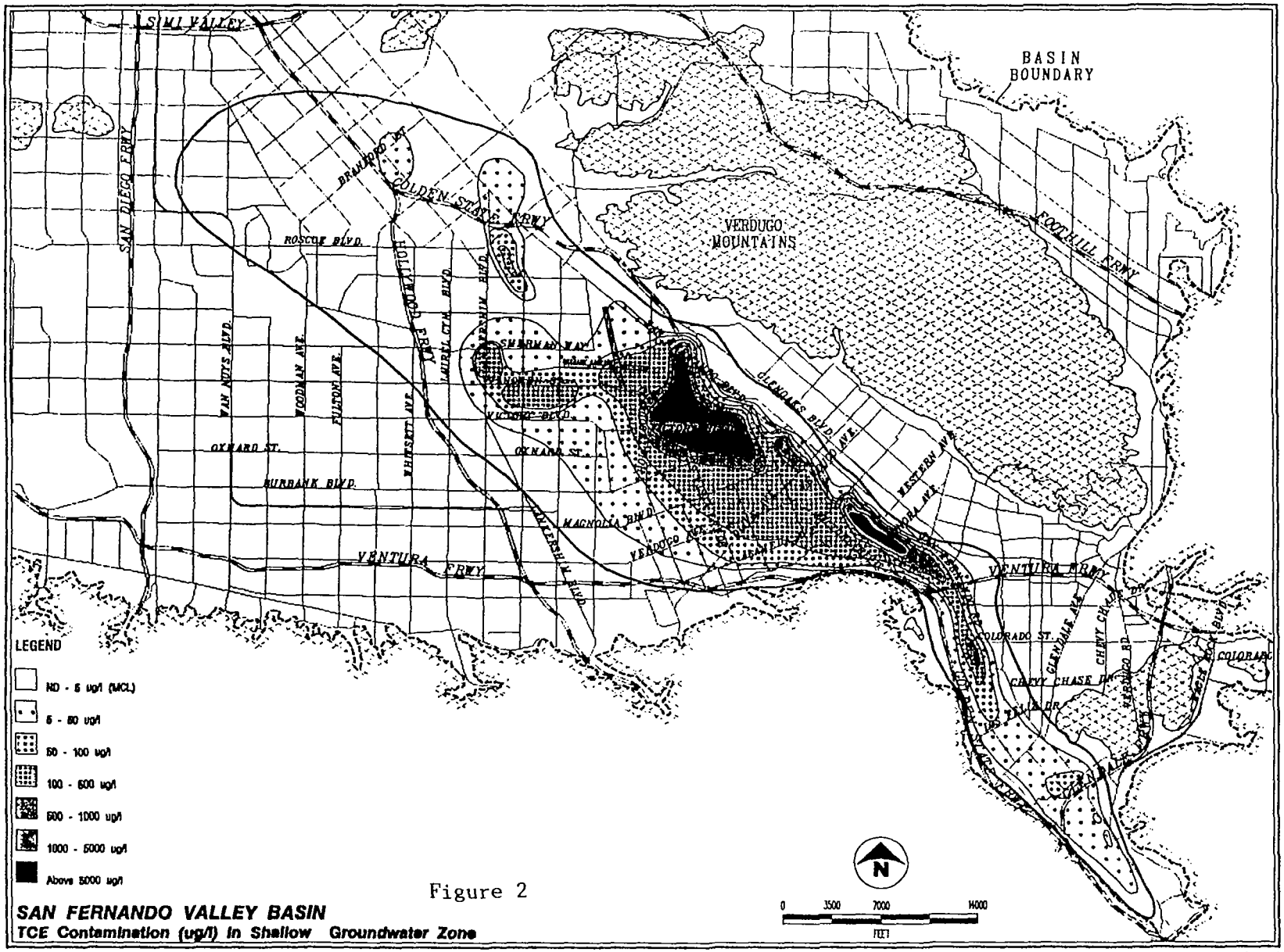

Figure 2

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BASIN

TCE Contamination (ug/l) In Shallow Groundwater Zone

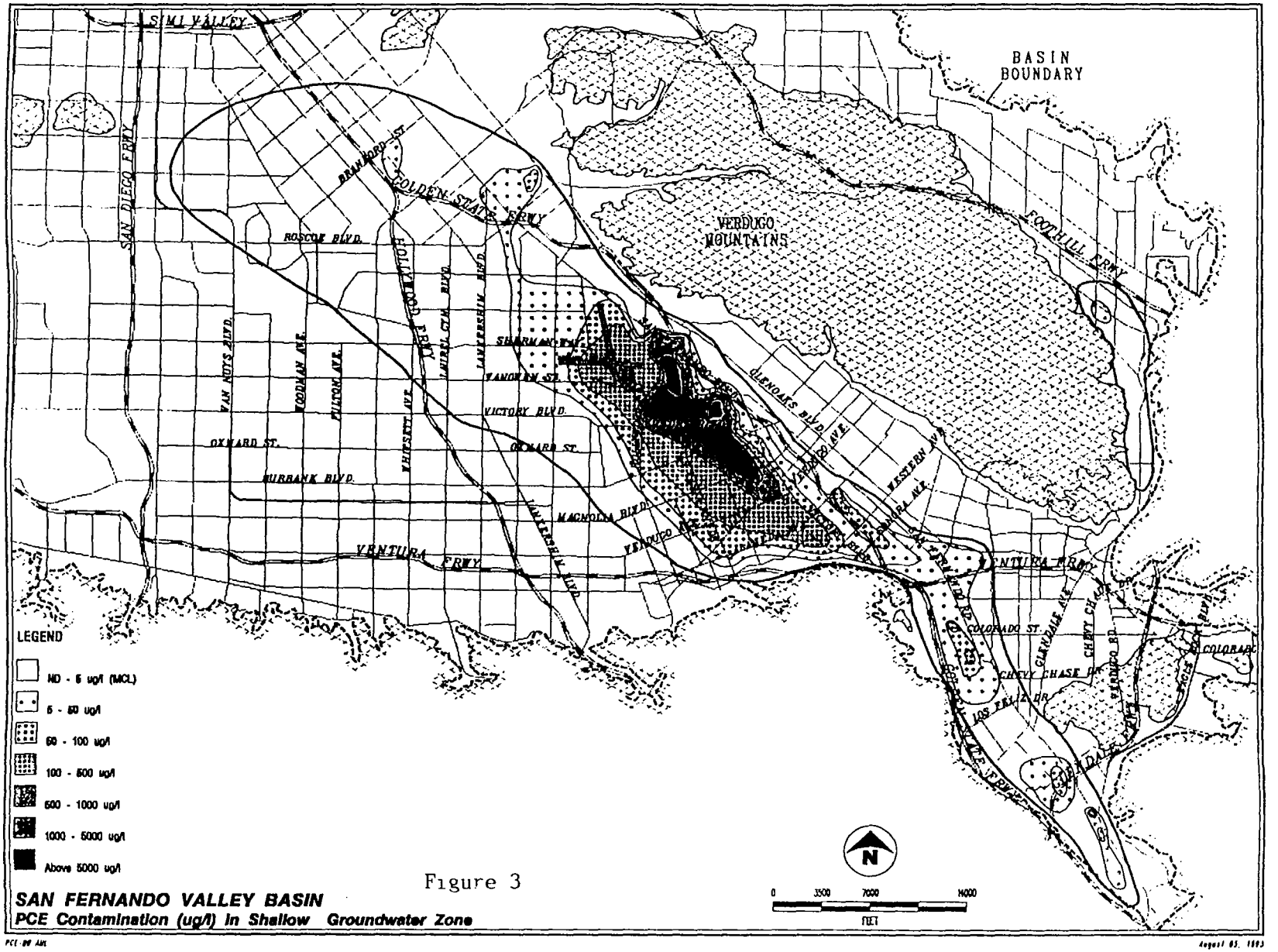

Figure 3

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY BASIN

PCE Contamination (ug/l) In Shallow Groundwater Zone

community outreach progress made to date.

The purpose of EPA's community relations program is to inform interested persons about the federal process for addressing contamination at hazardous waste sites, as well as to encourage two-way communication between the concerned public and EPA and/or other local agencies. The community relations program outlined in this Plan will be conducted throughout the remainder of the overall SFV Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The Hazardous Waste Management Division of the EPA Region 9 office in San Francisco is managing the Feasibility Study, community relations, enforcement and overall Superfund activities at the site including interim groundwater clean-ups referred to as operable units (OUs). The Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) was the local agency responsible for conducting the basinwide groundwater Remedial Investigation (RI) at the site with funding and oversight by EPA. The basinwide groundwater RI was completed in December 1992 and is available for review at the five San Fernando Valley information repositories listed in Appendix B. Although LADWP and EPA originally shared responsibilities for the community relations activities, EPA has assumed the lead with LADWP's continued support.

The designated EPA contact person for community relations activities at this site is:

Fraser Felter
Community Relations Coordinator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street (H-1-1)
San Francisco, California 94105
(415) 744-2181, or toll free (800) 231-3075

The San Fernando Valley groundwater basins are an important source of drinking water for the Los Angeles metropolitan area. The Cities of Los Angeles, Burbank,

and Glendale, as well as the unincorporated La Crescenta area of Los Angeles County, have legal rights to extract groundwater from the aquifer that lies beneath the Valley. Since 1980, after finding organic chemical contamination in the groundwater of the San Gabriel Valley, the California Department of Health Services (DHS) requested that all major water purveyors using groundwater conduct tests for the presence of certain industrial chemicals in the water they were serving. The results of testing revealed the presence of volatile organic compound (VOC) contamination in the groundwater of the San Fernando Valley.

Several interim groundwater cleanup activities, or operable units (OUs), are currently operating or planned to address groundwater contamination in the San Fernando Valley. An "OU" is a Superfund term used to describe an interim project that contributes to the long-term overall cleanup in the basin. Coordination of the OUs and the more general basinwide investigation and analysis will be done as part of the basinwide RI/FS under the direction of EPA. During the RI/FS, EPA will identify, and enter into negotiations with potentially responsible parties (PRPs) for EPA's past and future cleanup costs.

In cooperation with LADWP, EPA defined the first OU in North Hollywood and conducted an Operable Unit Feasibility Study. The selected North Hollywood remedial action was a groundwater extraction and treatment facility, now in operation. In cooperation with LADWP, EPA later initiated an OU in Burbank; another groundwater extraction and treatment facility was selected as the remedial action, and in 1992 EPA completed initial enforcement negotiations with the potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to design, construct, and operate the treatment system for 2 years. EPA and LADWP, in cooperation with the City of Glendale and the City of Los Angeles, have defined two Glendale OUs: Glendale North and Glendale South. The Glendale South OU is primarily located in the City of Los Angeles and not the City of Glendale, but is referred to as Glendale South OU

because the northern portion of the OU is within the boundaries of the City of Glendale. EPA issued the proposed cleanup plan for the Glendale North OU in July 1992 and a proposed plan for the Glendale South OU in September 1992. EPA signed two Records of Decision (ROD) documents for the two Glendale OUs in June 1993. EPA is proposing that the two treatment plants for the OUs be combined.

Since community involvement in these particular areas plays a critical role in the success of these OU programs, many of the concerns expressed in this plan reflect the interests of these specific communities. A profile of each of these areas is provided in Section 3 of this plan.

EPA continues to conduct community relations activities as outlined in the January 1986 and April 1990 CRPs. The community relations activities planned for the site are presented in Section 5 of this Plan.

SECTION 2

Section 2

Site Background

Location

The San Fernando Valley sites are located in the southeast portion of the San Fernando Valley in Los Angeles County. Surrounded by the Santa Susana Mountains to the northwest, the San Gabriel Mountains to the northeast, and the Santa Monica Mountains to the south, this basin represents an important source of groundwater for at least three million people living in the Los Angeles metropolitan area. Four groundwater basins underlie the San Fernando Valley: the San Fernando Basin, the Verdugo Basin, the Eagle Rock Basin, and Sylmar Basin.

Water Supply and Distribution

Situated in a semiarid region, surrounded by desert, mountains and ocean, the City of Los Angeles has developed a complex water system to provide water to three million residents. The City has three sources of water to meet its needs: groundwater from the San Fernando Valley supplies approximately 15 percent of the area's water; the Los Angeles Owens River Aqueduct provides approximately 75 percent of the area's water; and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) furnishes the remaining 10 percent. MWD receives its water from both the Colorado River via the Colorado River Aqueduct and the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta via the California Aqueduct, commonly referred to as the State Water Project.

The City of Burbank currently purchases most of its drinking water from MWD, although Burbank historically also used groundwater and will again receive partial supply from groundwater when the Burbank OU remedial action is complete. The

City of Glendale purchases approximately 80 percent of its water from MWD and receives approximately 20 percent from the groundwater supply of the San Fernando and Verdugo Basins. Crescenta Valley County Water District purchases about 50 percent of its supply from MWD, and the remaining 50 percent is groundwater from Verdugo Basin.

Water Quality Standards

The regulatory standards for drinking water quality have changed since basinwide contamination was discovered in 1980. Three categories of standards have been used by DHS and EPA to determine whether groundwater contains unacceptable levels of any one individual contaminant. Under Superfund, EPA must meet the federal standards unless the state standards are more stringent.

Federal maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) are enforceable water quality standards set by EPA. The federal MCL for trichloroethylene (TCE) is 5 parts per billion (ppb). The federal MCL for perchloroethylene (PCE) is 5 ppb.

State action levels (SALs) are nonenforceable guidelines set by DHS to protect public health; when the contaminant concentration exceeds the action level, DHS recommends that the water not be used for drinking or cooking and requests the water supplier to take action to reduce the level of contamination.

State maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) are also enforceable water quality standards. According to federal law, DHS can set the state MCL at the same level as the federal MCL or can set it at a lower, more stringent level. When DHS promulgates a state MCL, the state MCL will take the place of the action level, and the action level for that contaminant will no longer exist. The state MCL for TCE is 5 ppb. The state MCL for PCE is also 5 ppb.

Water suppliers in the San Fernando Valley must meet the standard that is the lowest, or most stringent, for that contaminant. Water suppliers with contaminated wells have been required either to take these wells out of production, install treatment equipment, or blend the water with other water supplies to ensure that the contaminant concentrations meet drinking water standards. San Fernando Valley residents are not receiving drinking water that contains contaminants in excess of drinking water standards.

History of Contamination

In 1980, DHS required the San Fernando Valley suppliers using groundwater to conduct tests for industrial chemicals in the groundwater. Results of tests conducted by the Cities of Los Angeles, Burbank, and Glendale, and the Crescenta Valley County Water District (CVCWD) revealed that the groundwater of the San Fernando Valley contained elevated concentrations of various volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including TCE and PCE and, in lesser concentrations, carbon tetrachloride and chloroform. The primary contaminant, TCE, is an industrial solvent. TCE was found at concentrations that exceeded the California 1979 State Action Level (SAL) of 5 ppb for drinking water in 42 of the 135 production and monitoring wells tested. PCE was detected above the SAL of 4 ppb in 17 wells. (The state has since established MCLs of 5 ppb for both TCE and PCE). The impacts of the groundwater contamination on San Fernando water suppliers is discussed in greater detail below.

City of Los Angeles

The City of Los Angeles recorded TCE contamination above the MCL of 5 ppb in 34 of its 73 wells located in the San Fernando Valley in 1986. PCE contamination was found in nine of the 73 wells in that same year. As the RI progressed, LADWP and EPA discovered contamination in a greater number of wells within the City.

Currently, Los Angeles customers rely on water from the San Fernando Basin to provide 15 percent of the City's total water supply. According to the LADWP, the entity responsible for water and power management in the City of Los Angeles, the groundwater contamination has not had an adverse effect on residents in the area because: (1) wells with high concentrations of contamination have been closed; (2) the contaminated water has been blended with clean water supplies to dilute contaminant concentrations to below drinking water standards; and (3) Los Angeles has alternate sources available to supply its drinking water.

City of Burbank

The City of Burbank shut down all its production wells because of contamination or potential contamination until 1992 when the City installed a treatment system on two of their production wells. This system allows the City to utilize some of their water rights within the San Fernando Basin. Burbank Public Service Department, the agency responsible for water management in the City of Burbank, serves a population of about 93,000. In recent years, Burbank has purchased water from MWD to serve its water needs.

The City of Burbank will be accepting treated groundwater from the treatment plant constructed under the remedial action for the Burbank OU. Phase I of the remedial action is planned to be operational in 1994.

City of Glendale

The City of Glendale has a total of 12 wells. Nine wells are commonly referred to as the Grandview wells, which are located in the San Fernando Basin. Six of the Grandview wells have been taken out of service because of contamination by TCE above the MCLs. Three of the Grandview wells remain in service delivering water that meets all water quality standards. The water is blended with imported water to reduce the level of contamination. As permitted by DHS, the level of TCE in these

three wells is above the MCL of 5 ppb, but less than 10 ppb and therefore, the water can be blended to meet the drinking water standards. The City of Glendale's other wells are located in the Verdugo Basin and are commonly called the Glorietta Wells. The Glorietta Wells have a long history of nitrate contamination above MCLs and some evidence of contamination by PCE at levels below current MCLs. To address the high nitrate levels of the Glorietta wells, the City blends this well water with imported water supplied by MWD. MWD supplies approximately 80 percent of the water needed by Glendale to serve its service area population of 150,000.

Crescenta Valley County Water District

CVCWD has eight of its 10 wells operating, three of which are contaminated by PCE. All of La Crescenta's wells, all located in the Verdugo Basin, require blending because of high nitrate levels. For this reason, the CVCWD has operated two filtration plants for approximately 20 years. La Crescenta is planning to begin operating a nitrate reclamation plant to restore much of its water for municipal use. Once this plant is in operation, the District anticipates using the two currently inactive wells to further reduce its dependency on MWD. La Crescenta currently imports about 50 percent of its water from MWD.

A Site Assessment and Monitoring report was completed by EPA's contractor CH2M HILL in April 1993. The report discussed the geology and hydrogeology of the Verdugo Basin, the historical and current PCE contamination, and recommendations for on-going monitoring of the groundwater quality. This report is available for review at the 5 information repositories. EPA will continue to monitor the Verdugo Basin as part of its quarterly groundwater monitoring program.

Other Agency Involvement

Since contamination was discovered in the SFV in 1980, a variety of federal, state and local agencies have conducted studies at the site. EPA recognizes that efforts to

remediate the San Fernando Valley groundwater contamination problem will have to be closely coordinated with other agencies' activities. To facilitate this coordination, EPA has identified the major water purveyors in the San Fernando Valley and the state and local agencies that have jurisdiction over soil and groundwater contamination cleanup, and has involved those agencies in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). The agencies include EPA, LADWP, the City of Burbank, the City of Glendale, the CVCWD, the Upper Los Angeles River Area (ULARA) Watermaster, MWD, DHS Office of Drinking Water, Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), Cal-EPA Division of Toxic Substances Control, the South Coast Air Quality Management District and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). Many of these agencies meet regularly at management committee meetings to discuss issues pertaining to the San Fernando Valley.

EPA Involvement

In 1984, EPA proposed four sites within the SFV for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL), the roster of hazardous waste sites nationwide that are eligible for federal cleanup funds under the Superfund program. In June 1986, the sites were placed on the NPL. Production wells within these four site areas contain groundwater concentrations of TCE and PCE above drinking water standards. The four NPL sites in the SFV are the North Hollywood, Crystal Springs, Pollock, and Verdugo sites.

In 1987, EPA signed a Cooperative Agreement with LADWP. In the agreement, LADWP was designated the lead agency responsible for conducting the basinwide groundwater RI for the SFV Superfund cleanup. EPA provided oversight of all work done by LADWP. EPA is the lead agency for conducting the basinwide feasibility study (FS), source identification, enforcement actions and community relations activities. The basinwide groundwide RI was completed in December 1992 and is available for review, along with other documents regarding the SFV Superfund project, at the five information repositories listed in Appendix B. The basinwide groundwater FS is continuing; analyses of water rights, existing water distribution

systems, and existing groundwater management practices and their implications for remedial planning have been completed or are near completion. EPA has recently recalibrated the basinwide groundwater flow model and is using it to model the flow of contamination under various future scenarios. EPA has also recently started a basinwide vadose zone study. This study will determine the nature and extent of VOC contamination in the soil of the STV, and evaluate alternatives for cleanup and/or containment. Source identification, enforcement actions, and community relation activities are ongoing.

North Hollywood OU

In September 1987, EPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) for constructing a groundwater treatment plant in the North Hollywood Operable Unit area. The primary purpose of this pump and treat OU is to inhibit the migration of contaminated groundwater into clean areas of the SFV. In 1988, EPA and LADWP began constructing the treatment plant, and in December 1989, the North Hollywood facility began 24 hour operations. The City of Los Angeles receives the treated water for distribution to residential and commercial customers. EPA is currently negotiating with 3 PRPs to recover past costs and receive a commitment for future costs associated with the OU.

Burbank OU

In 1988, the EPA and LADWP began developing the proposed cleanup plan for the Burbank Operable Unit area. EPA signed the ROD for the Burbank OU treatment plant in May 1989. EPA negotiated with the potentially responsible parties to finance or conduct the design and remedial action, and on March 25, 1992 the Federal District Court for the Central District of California entered a Consent Decree signed by EPA, the Lockheed Corporation, the City of Burbank and Weber Aircraft, Inc., under which Lockheed and the City agreed to implement, and Lockheed, the City and Weber agreed to finance, a portion of the interim remedial action selected for the Burbank Operable Unit.

The interim remedial action includes design, construction and operation and maintenance (for 20 years) of a groundwater extraction and treatment system at the site. Treated water will be either delivered to the City for distribution through its public water supply system or reinjected into the aquifer. The remedy is designed to inhibit migration of VOC contamination in the San Fernando Basin where additional downgradient public water supply wells are threatened and to aid in aquifer restoration in the immediate area of the VOC-contaminated plume. The remedy will be implemented in three phases, with the final phase scheduled to be operational by 1998. The Consent Decree covers operation and maintenance (O&M) for 2 years after Phase 3 is in full operation.

On March 26, 1992, EPA issued an Administrative Order to six parties for the design and construction of blending facilities and related water transport and receiving facilities at the site. These facilities are necessary because of high nitrate levels in the groundwater. Blending the treated water with low-nitrate water will enable the water to be delivered to the City for distribution through its public water supply system.

EPA's intention is to seek a commitment from PRPs to perform the remaining 18 years of O&M for all of the facilities (VOC treatment and nitrate blending) either through a negotiated settlement or through an enforcement action.

The costs for implementation of the Consent Decree are estimated at approximately $60 to $70 million, the design and construction of the blending facilities at $2.5 million, and the long-term O&M of the facilities at $60 to $80 million. In accordance with the Consent Decree, Lockheed has reimbursed EPA for more than $1.9 million for past costs incurred at the site; Lockheed will also be responsible for future costs related to the Burbank Operable Unit incurred by EPA during the life of the Consent Decree.

Glendale Area OUs

Under EPA's direction, LADWP completed an RI of the Glendale area in January 1992. It was based on data obtained during the San Fernando Valley basinwide groundwater RI. The study area of the Glendale RI extends from just north of the Crystal Springs NPL Site and south toward the Pollock NPL Site to the south. The study area was divided into two discrete OUs, North and South to remediate separate groundwater contaminant plumes.

Proposed cleanup plans for the Glendale North and South OUs were issued in July and August 1992, respectively. In June 1993, EPA selected remedies involving groundwater extraction and treatment for the shallow aquifer in the Glendale area of the San Fernando Valley. As a result of comments by the City of Glendale, indicating that the City had sufficient water credits to accept the treated water from both OUs, and in order to decrease overall costs associated with the OUs, EPA has determined that the treatment plants for the Glendale North and Glendale South OUs will be combined. A total of 5,000 gpm of treated water will be conveyed to the City of Glendale for distribution to its public water supply system. The exact configuration of the combined treatment plant will be determined during the remedial design phase of the project.

Under this alternative, contaminated groundwater would be extracted at a rate of 3,000 gallons per minute (gpm) for Glendale North OU and 2,000 gpm for Glendale South OU by new wells to be installed in the Glendale Study Area. All the extracted contaminated groundwater will be filtered, if necessary, to remove suspended solids and then treated by air stripping or liquid granular-activated carbon (GAC) to remove VOCs. After treatment the water would meet drinking water standards for VOCs. If air-stripping is used, air emissions would be treated using vapor-phase GAC to ensure that all air emissions meet applicable standards. The exact number and location of these new wells and air stripping units would be determined during the remedial design phase of the project. After treatment to remove VOCs, the water will be

blended with an alternative drinking water source to meet the drinking water standard for nitrate, if necessary. Again, the 5,000 gpm of treated water will then be conveyed to the City of Glendale for distribution through its public water supply system.

However, if the City of Glendale does not agree to accept the treated water from both OUs, possibly due to water supply needs, or if EPA determines that combining the treatment plants will significantly delay or hinder the implementation of the Glendale North or South OUs, the treatment plants will not be combined and only treated water from the Glendale North OU will be conveyed to the City of Glendale. The Glendale South treated water would be offered to another water purveyor. As a further contingency, if the City of Glendale does not accept any or all of the treated water, any remaining portion of the water will be either offered to another San Fernando Valley water purveyor, reinjected into the aquifer (per the Glendale North ROD) or recharged at the Headworks Spreading Grounds (per the Glendale South ROD).

Groundwater monitoring wells will be installed to evaluate the effectiveness of the selected remedies. Groundwater monitoring will be conducted quarterly to evaluate water quality, determine and evaluate how much of the contaminant plume each extraction well captures, evaluate the migration of contaminants, and monitor any other factors associated with the effectiveness of the selected remedies. Monitoring may be decreased to less than quarterly if the results from the evaluations warrant such a change.

Local Agency Involvement

In 1981, LADWP, in cooperation with the Southern California Agency of Governments (SCAG), began a two-year study to develop a basinwide Groundwater Quality Management Plan for the SFV. Activities in this plan included industrial site surveys, record and archive searches, literature reviews, and collection and analysis of more than 600 groundwater samples from 135 water production and monitoring wells,

primarily to screen for TCE and PCE. In July 1983, LADWP issued the Groundwater Quality Management Plan, which both presented the results of the 1981-1983 LADWP/SCAG study and offered recommendations on various educational, regulatory and enforcement topics.

An Interagency Coordinating Committee (ICC) was formed, after the San Fernando Groundwater Quality Management Plan was released, to implement the plan's recommendations in cooperation with the Los Angeles City Council, EPA and the RWQCB. The ICC continues to meet on a quarterly basis to discuss technical issues that relate to the SFV cleanup. Agencies represented on the ICC include EPA, LADWP, DHS, RWQCB, ULARA Watermaster, SWRCB, California Department of Water Resources, Cities of Burbank, Glendale, and San Fernando, CVCWD, SCAG, MWD, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, Los Angeles County Flood Control District, Los Angeles County Engineer and various City of Los Angeles departments and bureaus. The ICC meetings are open to the public.

In 1987, EPA signed a cooperative agreement with LADWP that provided LADWP with federal funds to begin the basinwide RI of the San Fernando Valley groundwater contamination. As part of the work, LAWDP drilled, constructed and sampled 87 groundwater monitoring wells, developed a basinwide groundwater flow model and conducted Feasibility Studies for North Hollywood, Burbank, Glendale North and Glendale South OUs. The OUs were identified to address local areas of elevated VOC contamination in the groundwater. The primary objectives of these OUs are to: 1) inhibit further lateral and vertical migration of contamination, and 2) to begin to remove mass from the most highly contaminated portion of the shallow aquifer in the SFV. The basinwide Remedial Investigation (RI) was completed in December 1992.

State and Regional Agency Involvement

In 1989, EPA signed a cooperative agreement with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to expand the Los Angeles RWQCB's enforcement abilities

on a source or facility-specific basis. With this funding, the Los Angeles Region of the RWQCB continues to request information from facility operators, conducts surveys and inspections and oversee investigations. The SWRCB also provides funds to the RWQCB to oversee source cleanups. The State Board also reviews documents, attends meetings pertaining to the site and allocates and oversees State funds appropriated for remediation.

Representatives of a number of state and local agencies meet quarterly at Management Committee Meetings to discuss and coordinate groundwater management and remediation activities in the SFV Basin. Participants include EPA, LADWP, California Department of Health Services Office of Drinking Water, Cal-EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), RWQCB, the South Coast Air Quality Management District, SWRCB, the Cities of Glendale and Burbank, the Crescenta Valley County Water District, the Southern California Association of Governments, and the ULARA Watermaster. The Management Committee has been meeting quarterly since 1987.

Cal-EPA DTSC, Region 3 has been actively conducting facility investigations to estimate the nature and extent of contamination in the shallow groundwater (vadose) zone which supports EPA's remediation and enforcement activities. Cal-EPA has also supported EPA's efforts by reviewing proposed clean-up plans for the OUs.

The California Department of Health Services Office of Drinking Water (DHS-ODW) is responsible for ensuring that the quality of drinking water provided to California residents meets the established state standards. DHS-ODW assists EPA in coordinating groundwater management activities with other state and local regulatory agencies.

SECTION 3

Section 3

Community Relations Background

Community Profiles

Although the SFV Superfund sites incorporate a large area, at this time the individuals most involved in the cleanup are concentrated within the communities of North Hollywood, Burbank, Glendale and the Crescenta Valley, where treatment units already exist or may be considered; and the Eastern and South Central portions of Los Angeles, where the treated water is being sent from the North Hollywood treatment plant. Profiles of these communities are presented below.

North Hollywood

North Hollywood is a community within the City of Los Angeles. It is located in the northeastern part of the San Fernando Valley and includes the areas of North Hollywood, Universal City and Toluca Lake. The community's 13.4 square miles are bounded to the east by Burbank, to the south by Studio City, to the west by Van Nuys, and to the north by Sun Valley. The North Hollywood/Universal City Chamber of Commerce estimates the current population of the area at 215,500 with a projected increase in the next few years. As a part of the City of Los Angeles, North Hollywood is represented in local government through the Los Angeles City Council.

The Chamber of Commerce lists the entertainment industry as one of the most prosperous industries in the area, with Universal Studios occupying a firm position in this field. North Hollywood's proximity to the Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena Airport has encouraged industrial and commercial growth, especially in the aerospace industry. North Hollywood offers a wide range of residential space including apartment buildings, condominiums and single-family homes reflecting an upper-middle class environment.

The North Hollywood community interested in the SFV Superfund site is confined to a relatively small segment of the population. This group was most active in 1987 when residents worked together with members of the Community Work Group (CWG) to modify EPA's proposed remedy for addressing contamination in the area. The agencies' proposal did not include technology to remove emissions that were transmitted to the air stream following the contaminant stripping process. As a result of the questions raised by these groups and concerns expressed at the December 1987 public meeting, EPA and LADWP decided to design the treatment unit to include a carbon filtration process on the exhaust air stream. Community members recalled some media coverage during the proposal phase of the treatment tower, including several articles appearing in the *Los Angeles Times* and the *Valley News*. A dedication ceremony, with Mayor Tom Bradley and approximately 300 attendees, was held in March 1989 to celebrate the beginning of operations at the North Hollywood treatment plant. EPA and LADWP also held an open house for interested community members in May 1989.

Burbank

Burbank is located in the eastern part of the San Fernando Valley, 12 miles north-west of downtown Los Angeles. The city's 17.1 square miles are bounded on the east by Glendale, to the south by the Los Angeles River, to the west by North Hollywood and Sun Valley, and to the north by the Verdugo Mountains. The 1986 population of Burbank was estimated at 87,500. The Chamber of Commerce projects growth to 93,260 by the year 2000.[1] Burbank operates under a council-manager form of government. The council is composed of five elected members, including the mayor.

Burbank is experiencing considerable commercial and industrial growth. However, mainstays of its economy and identity remain the media production and aerospace industries. Burbank is one of the leading entertainment centers in the world, hosting

[1] *The 1988 Burbank Chamber of Commerce Business and Community Directory*, Burbank Chamber of Commerce, 1988.

Burbank Studios, which includes Warner Brothers, Columbia Pictures and many independent production companies; NBC and the Walt Disney Company. Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Company, the largest employer in Burbank, employs more than 16,000 persons. By 1993, however, Lockheed plans to move its manufacturing plant to Palmdale, approximately 40 miles north of Burbank in the Antelope Valley. It will continue to employ several thousand people at its headquarters facility in Burbank.[2]

According to a local water agency representative, Burbank residents have been kept well informed about the Superfund investigations and water supply issues in the SFV and are aware that the City has conducted an Operable Unit Feasibility Study in cooperation with EPA and LADWP. As the focus of the cleanup project shifts to the Burbank area with the upcoming OU, the level of community involvement appears to be increasing. A representative from the Burbank Public Service Department reported the local water agency is working hard to educate Burbank residents about the operable unit project.

Local water officials coordinated and conducted an extensive briefing with assistance from EPA, LADWP, MWD, and Lockheed for the City Council. The briefing was broadcast live on local cable television and rebroadcast at other times. In November 1988, EPA hosted a public meeting, attended by approximately 60 people, to explain the agencies' proposed plan for the OU and hear public comments on the plan. The meeting was publicized extensively in the community, including announcements through the local cable channel. In June 1989, MWD sponsored a one-day tour of water treatment facilities in the Los Angeles area for Burbank area residents, in which 25 people participated. In September 1990, a technology demonstration of the AWD Aqua/Detox Soil Vapor Extraction System at the Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Company in Burbank took place. More than 100 people attended the presentation and site tour and the event was covered by the local newspapers.

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[2] Ibid.

Community members reported media coverage by the *Los Angeles Times* and the *Daily News*. The *Burbank Leader* has reported on local water issues and the Superfund investigations extensively. The press covered the June 1989 Record of Decision for the Burbank OU and ongoing Burbank OU negotiations between EPA and the potentially responsible parties. Most recently the press covered the March 1992 issuance by EPA of the Unilateral Administrative Order and assertions by Lockheed that it will seek to have the U.S. Department of Defense reimburse the firm for cleanup costs.

Glendale

The City of Glendale is located directly east of Burbank. The Verdugo Mountains cross the city's northern border. The city occupies approximately 30 square miles with a population of more than 165,000.[3] Glendale supports an ethnically diverse population including, among other groups, Armenians, Hispanics, Koreans, Filipinos, Eastern Mediterraneans, Soviets and Sri Lankans. Glendale operates under a council-manager form of government. The council is composed of five members elected for four-year terms. The mayor is a member of the city council and is elected annually by the city council members.

Glendale is sustained by a diversified economy including 450 light industrial firms, strong retail business activity and a growing financial center.[4] Glendale's no-business-tax policy has been credited with encouraging growth from the commercial, industrial and business sectors.

Community interviews held in 1989 revealed most Glendale residents were not aware that a groundwater problem exists in the Basin or that an OU cleanup project would be proposed for the Glendale Area. A council member said a small percentage of

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[3] *City of Glendale Economic Profile*, Glendale Chamber of Commerce, 1988.

[4] Ibid.

Glendale residents have expressed interest in site activities, but typically exhibit confidence the local water agency or government entities will take all necessary and appropriate actions to prevent significant health and environmental impacts to Glendale residents.

In the Spring of 1992, residents of Glendale were sent a project mailing list coupon with their Glendale utility bill. Of the approximately 127,000 utility bill inserts distributed, EPA received requests from approximately 1,500 individuals to be added to the project mailing list.

The *Glendale News Press* is the local newspaper for the Glendale area.

Crescenta Valley

The Crescenta Valley, commonly referred to as the "foothills area," includes several communities nestled between the Verdugo Mountains and the San Rafael Hills, northwest of Burbank. The foothills area extends eastward from the Los Angeles City communities of Sunland and Tujunga through a portion of Glendale and the county territories of La Crescenta and Montrose to the incorporated City of La Cañada Flintridge. Despite several freeway extensions that connect it to other parts of Los Angeles, Crescenta Valley has maintained a primarily residential character with only light commercial development.

Sunland and Tujunga, both within the City of Los Angeles, are represented in local government through the Los Angeles City Council. La Cañada Flintridge operates under a council-manager form of government, and the unincorporated areas of La Crescenta and Montrose fall under the jurisdiction of Los Angeles County and are represented in local government through the board of supervisors.

According to a local water agency representative, most residents of the area are unaware of groundwater problems in the Basin. Those community members who are

aware of the situation express trust that CVCWD will take all necessary and appropriate actions to prevent the occurrence of significant health and environmental impacts on residents. By most accounts, there has been very little organized community interest or site-related questions raised in this area. However, the Crescenta Valley Homeowners Association has shown interest in activities at the site and a representative of this group was an active member of the Community Work Group (CWG) while it was active.

East and South Central Los Angeles

East Los Angeles refers to that portion of Los Angeles east of the civic center, west of Atlantic Boulevard, south of the Pomona Freeway, and north of the Santa Ana Freeway. South Central Los Angeles refers to the area west of Central Avenue, east of Vermont Avenue, south of the civic center, and north of Long Beach. The University of Southern California (USC), Exposition Park, and the Los Angeles Coliseum are located in this area.

Employment in both East and South Central Los Angeles is primarily in the manufacturing and service industries, as well as in the wholesale trade and government related sectors.

Most of the water treated at the North Hollywood treatment plant will be sent to this area. A CWG representative from the Council of Community Clubs, an organization based in South Central Los Angeles, expressed concern that South Central Los Angeles is not receiving adequate information about the site.

Community Relations Activities Conducted to Date

Since 1986 when the original CRP was drafted, EPA has assumed the lead role for community relations activities at the site. LADWP continues to support the Agency on an as-needed basis. A list of community relations activities that have been conducted to date is provided below.

Information Repositories

EPA and LADWP have established and maintained information repositories at five libraries located throughout Los Angeles County. These five information repositories provide site-specific information to the public regarding the SFV Superfund Project. Briefly, these five information repositories include; City of Burbank Public Library, City of Glendale Public Library, California State University - Northridge Library, LADWP Library, and U.C.L.A./Public Affairs Service. A list of these repositories and their addresses is included in Appendix B. Materials in the repositories include fact sheets, the January 1986 CRP, the April 1990 CRP, and technical documents relating to the RI/FS activities.

An administrative record is the file of all documents relating to an OU. With the exception of North Hollywood, all of the San Fernando Valley OU Administrative Records have been microfilmed to reduce storage needs and minimize the loss and damage of paper documents. In order to view any Administrative Record it is necessary to request the microfilm from the reference desk. The Administrative Record for the North Hollywood OU can be found at the LADWP library; the Administrative Record for the Burbank OU can be found at the Burbank Public Library and the LADWP library. Copies of the Administrative Records for both of the Glendale OUs are located at all five repositories. In addition, all Administrative Records are also available for review at the EPA Superfund Records Center located on the ninth floor of the Region 9 office in San Francisco, 75 Hawthorne Street. The telephone number for the Superfund Records Center is (415) 744-2165.

In May 1992, an audit of the five information repositories was conducted to determine the availability and condition of the documents. Following completion of the audit, documents that were missing or in poor condition were replaced with new copies. The information repositories are now up-to-date.

Mailing List

EPA and LADWP have established a mailing list of elected officials, interest groups, residents, agency representatives and news media representatives. The mailing list is the basis for distributing information, such as fact sheets, meeting notices and other items directly to community members. The mailing list, maintained by EPA, is updated periodically. Currently the list includes approximately 1800 individuals.

Community Work Group (CWG)

The CWG was formed in 1987 when LADWP, EPA, and a few members of the interested public selected a group of officials and organizations to represent the affected community at large. Each of these organizations then assumed responsibility for appointing a representative to the CWG for a 2-year term. The results of this selection process created a 25 member community work group representing nine elected officials, five business and/or industrial groups, five public interest groups, and six community or homeowner groups. The CWG was designed to serve as an advisory group to the responsible agencies and as a means of information exchange by reporting on site activities to the organizations they represent and distributing information to the local community. The CWG was discontinued in early 1992 because of lack of attendance at the quarterly meetings.

Fact Sheets

EPA has distributed 12 fact sheets to community members expressing interest in the site through association with local environmental or public interest groups or who took an independent interest in the site.

- November 1987: Announcement of agencies' proposed plan for addressing groundwater contamination in the North Hollywood area and invitation to the public to comment at the December 1987 community meeting.

- March 1988: Summary of site background, announcement of the EPA decision to use an air-stripping technology to treat contaminated groundwater in the North Hollywood area, a proposal for a similar facility in Burbank, a description of the Superfund process as it applies to that site, and a brief update on community relations activities at the site.

- October 1988: In conjunction with the City of Burbank announced the agencies' proposed cleanup plan for the Burbank area and invitation to the public to comment at a November 1988 community meeting.

- May 1989: In conjunction with the City of Los Angeles and DHS announcement of the completion of the North Hollywood groundwater treatment facility and invitation to an open house at the facility.

- August 1989: In conjunction with the City of Burbank announcement that EPA signed a Record of Decision for the proposed cleanup plan for the Burbank area.

- July 1990: EPA describes ongoing cleanup activities in the San Fernando Valley Basin.

- July 1990: EPA announces the issuance of the Explanation of Significant Differences describing changes to the proposed cleanup plan for the Burbank area.

- July 1990: EPA's Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program announces a public comment period on the proposed demonstration of the AWD Aqua/Detox Soil Vapor Extraction System at the Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Company in Burbank.

- September 1991: EPA, Lockheed Corporation, Weber Aircraft, and the City of Burbank sign an agreement to conduct cleanup activities in the Burbank OU area. Lockheed will design and construct a groundwater treatment system.

- July 1992: EPA presents its proposed plan for cleaning up the north plume of groundwater contamination in the Glendale Study Area. This fact sheet summarized EPA's preferred alternative for the Glendale North OU and solicited public comment on all the FS alternatives.

- September 1992: EPA presents its proposed plan for cleaning up the south plume of groundwater contamination in the Glendale Study Area. This fact sheet summarized EPA's preferred alternative for the Glendale South OU and solicited public comment on all the FS alternatives.

- March 1993: EPA presents the results and findings of the Basinwide Groundwater Remedial Investigation Report (December 1992), and Groundwater Monitoring Program (December, 1992).

- June 1993: EPA announces the selection of a cleanup remedy for the North and South plumes of groundwater contamination in the Glendale Study Area.

Public Meetings/Open Houses

- EPA and LADWP held a public meeting in December 1987 to announce the agencies' proposed plan for addressing groundwater contamination in the North Hollywood area and to hear public comments on the list of alternatives. EPA publicized this meeting in its November

1987 fact sheet and by placing public notices in the *Los Angeles Times* and *Valley News*.

- EPA, LADWP and the City of Burbank held a public meeting on November 9, 1988, to announce the agencies' proposed cleanup plan for the Burbank area and to hear public comments on the list of alternatives. EPA publicized this meeting in its October 1988 fact sheet and by placing a display ad in the *Los Angeles Times*. Approximately 60 people attended the meeting also announced by local water agencies on cable television.

- EPA, LADWP and the City of Los Angeles held an open house on May 20, 1989, to show members of the interested public the North Hollywood treatment facility and answer questions about the new facility. EPA publicized this open house through its May 1989 fact sheet and by placing a display ad in the *Los Angeles Times*. Approximately 40 people attended the open house.

- EPA Region 9 in conjunction with EPA's Superfund Innovative Technology Evaluation (SITE) program held a community meeting and site tour on September 20, 1990, about the demonstration test of the AWD Aqua/Detox Soil Vapor Extraction System at the Lockheed facility in Burbank. More than 100 people attend the event, which was covered in the *Burbank Leader* and the *Burbank Daily News*.

- EPA conducted a public meeting on July 23, 1992, to present its proposed cleanup plan for the Glendale North OU. The meeting was held at the Glendale Public Library on East Harvard Street and approximately 45 people attended. EPA publicized the meeting in the local newspapers and in the proposed plan fact sheet (July 1992). The

transcript for this meeting is available for review in the Glendale North AR (on microfilm) at the five information repositories.

- EPA conducted a public meeting on October 21, 1992, to present its proposed cleanup plan for the Glendale South OU. The meeting was held at the Glendale Public Library on East Harvard Street and approximately 30 people attended EPA publicized the meeting in the local newspapers and in the proposed plan fact sheet. The transcript for this meeting is available for review in the Glendale South AR (on microfilm) at the five information repositories.

Other Activities

EPA has been involved in a variety of other community relations activities, including briefings to community groups such as the League of Women Voters. EPA met with the Rotary International–La Cañada Flintridge Club on November 18, 1992 to talk about the SFV Superfund Project. EPA also gave a similar presentation to the Glendale Sunrise Rotary Club on May 21, 1993.

SECTION 4

Section 4

Community Concerns

This section has not been updated since the last revision of the CRP in April 1990. No new community interviews were conducted for this version of the CRP. It should be noted that the Community Work Group folded in January 1992 due to lack of member participation. The terms of CWG members expired in December 1991, and EPA decided not to renew due to lack of attendence at meetings.

The following community concerns were expressed during interviews conducted in June and July 1989. EPA representatives interviewed 21 community members representing elected and appointed officials; the business community, public interest groups; and Los Angeles area residents. Twelve of the community members interviewed for this CRP were members of the Community Work Group. For a complete list of individuals interviewed for this Plan, please refer to Appendix A.

The issues identified below indicate the continued presence of community concern about the site. Because one of the primary purposes of this revised CRP was to evaluate EPA and LADWP community relations activities to date, many of the issues discussed in this section refer both to concerns about the site investigation and remedial activities, as well as of the community relations program. Readers should also note that some of the concerns represented here are broader water quality issues which may not be addressed most appropriately under EPA's Superfund program. These concerns are noted here because they will continue to be raised as EPA continues its activities.

The issues of concern are organized into four primary categories: Community Work Group, Information Distribution, Groundwater Issues, and Site Cleanup.

Community Work Group (CWG)

Twelve of the 25 members of the CWG were interviewed for this Plan and expressed a variety of concerns about the purpose, structure and effectiveness of the CWG.

Purpose

The CWG members interviewed expressed a range of opinions about the group's purpose. A local government official and several public interest group representatives noted that one of the primary problems with the CWG is that the group has no clearly-defined purpose. These individuals believe that, without such a purpose, some CWG members are inclined to pursue their own "personal agendas," and not work toward a collective group goal. One local government representative suggested that EPA define the purpose of the group so that the group can focus collectively on its mission.

In theory, most of the CWG members saw the group as a conduit of information between the community and the responsible agencies. In practice, however, two members admitted that they were not executing this responsibility by faithfully transferring the information they received during CWG meetings to their respective organizations or communities.

All CWG members interviewed recognized the group is not a decision-making body, but most members noted the frustration and problems that this status causes the group. A local water agency representative expressed concern that the group may be having little real impact on LADWP and EPA decisions. A representative of an environmental group suggested that one way to strengthen the group would be for its members to become more involved in reviewing agency-prepared fact sheets.

Structure

A representative from one of the local governments who has also served as a member of the Community Work Group stated that, in the past, the CWG has operated with so little structure that it has been difficult to get anything accomplished. Several community members expressed the need to develop a formal meeting structure so that the group would not digress so easily to issues unrelated to cleanup efforts at the San Fernando Valley Basin Superfund sites.

Effectiveness

The Community Work Group members interviewed were divided in their opinions about whether or not the CWG has proven to be an effective body. In general, the opinions expressed about the effectiveness of the group were directly related to the members' understanding of the group's purpose.

Most of the members interviewed agreed that, in its role of transferring information between the public and the responsible agencies, the group has been acting in a somewhat effective manner, although improvements could be made. During the June and July interviews, CWG members reported varying degrees of information dissemination to their respective organizations. Some CWG members report to the groups they represent on a regular basis, while others have minimal contact with their groups about the CWG meetings. Three of the CWG members interviewed said they have published information about the SFV Superfund site in their group's newsletter or a local newspaper. One local water agency representative said he had reported on activities at the site on a local radio program. Another local water agency representative reported he had conducted a 1-day, 25-person tour of several water treatment plants in the Los Angeles area. A public interest group representative reported that he delivers regular presentations about SFV Superfund activities to the

group he represents, as well as to other community groups in the South Central Los Angeles area.

Several CWG members expressed the concern that, by definition, the group cannot act as an effective and influential body. These members said they see little value in the group's "advisory" role. One CWG member said he did not see any reason for the CWG's existence, since he felt LADWP and EPA have already shaped cleanup decisions before presenting these ideas to the group.

Several CWG members commended EPA and LADWP for providing interesting and informative materials about the Superfund process in general and the SFV site in particular. A few members said the meetings were extremely educational and encouraged the responsible agencies to continue providing this quality of information to the group's members.

A few CWG members commented the group could work as a more effective body if each of the members understood his/her role as a conduit of information and as an advisor to the responsible agencies. One local government representative said it is only by working together that the group will see the San Fernando Valley Basin cleaned up. The same CWG member said she appreciates the group's diverse interests and desire to influence the process, but added if the meetings were better organized and individuals exercised simple courtesy and order, a lot more could get accomplished.

Community Representation

Several individuals expressed concern that the community is not adequately represented by the CWG. Many of the members interviewed cited the need to include more local government representation, especially from the City of Los Angeles; more extensive representation from the cities closely associated with the

upcoming operable units, such as Burbank, Glendale and Crescenta Valley; and more representation from residents who ultimately will receive treated water from the North Hollywood treatment plant in East and South Central Los Angeles.

Terms of Office

Most of the CWG members agreed a 2-year term for a CWG member is appropriate. Several members said a 2-year appointment is sufficient in giving the member enough time to become well acquainted with the sites so he/she can educate others about them. One CWG member said the 2-year mark provides an opportune moment for the CWG member and the organization he or she represents to re-evaluate the member's contributions both to the CWG and to his or her organization.

Attendance

All CWG members interviewed acknowledged attendance is a definite problem. Some of the members said they have been unable to attend some of the meetings due to other commitments or schedule conflicts. However, several members stated that because the group is, in their opinion, ineffective and disorganized, it is not worth attending on a regular basis. Nonetheless, these members also stated they are willing to attend in the future, given EPA and LADWP's efforts to revise the group. Many of the members noted the lack of attendance on the part of elected officials. One member attributed this to the fact activities at the site are running relatively smoothly and there is no need for the elected representatives to get involved in the project unless a problem should arise. All members are kept up to date through meeting summaries.

Location

Seventy-five percent of those interviewed said the meeting location at LADWP in downtown Los Angeles was convenient for all members of the CWG and provided a central meeting location for the group. Twenty-five percent of the CWG members

interviewed said they would prefer to rotate meeting locations, depending on the geographical focus of the project. They said that they would, however, be willing to continue attending meetings at LADWP.

Information Distribution

Information distribution is an integral part of a successful community relations program at a Superfund site. Those interviewed expressed concerns about EPA and LADWP's current approach to this aspect of the program and suggestions for its improvement. These issues of concern are presented below.

Large Geographic Area

The large geographical area included in, or affected, by the San Fernando Valley Superfund site led many interviewees to emphasize the need to reach more people more effectively about cleanup activities at the site. One agency representative raised the concern the public may be aware contamination exists but not its full extent. He added many members of the community are not aware of where their drinking water comes from. Another water agency representative said EPA should reiterate on all printed materials that the contaminated wells have been closed and are not providing drinking water to consumers.

A water agency representative noted the importance of distributing information to the South Central Los Angeles area, since this area receives the treated water from the North Hollywood treatment plant. A representative from the Council of Community Clubs in South Central Los Angeles expressed concern that residents in South Central Los Angeles are not receiving sufficient information about the site.

Briefings to Local Government

Several of the individuals interviewed expressed the need to keep local government abreast of the site activities, in order to facilitate the cleanup process. A representative from the City Manager's office in Glendale suggested EPA and/or LADWP deliver regular briefings to the City Council during technical milestones at the sites.

Groundwater Issues

Many of the community members noted concerns about numerous groundwater issues, although not all of the concerns raised were specifically related to the Superfund Site. Community members expressed concern about groundwater contamination further limiting southern California's water supply. Two CWG members said a new issue of concern for Los Angeles area residents has to do with covering the area's reservoirs because of contamination. One CWG member added that residents living near the reservoirs enjoy the aesthetic values of the open water and fear losing them to cement covers. The issues of concern are presented below.

Blending of Drinking Water

Representatives from public interest and environmental groups, including the Federation of Hillside and Canyon Associations and the California Advocates for Pure Water, expressed concern about the blending of contaminated water with clean water by water agencies to meet drinking water standards. Both representatives expressed doubts on whether this type of water quality restoration could guarantee acceptable drinking water.

Water Quality Standards

Several representatives from public interest and environmental groups expressed concern that the treated water be restored to the point where contaminants cannot be detected. A representative from the Advocates for Pure Water questioned the responsible agencies' definition of the word "clean." "Clean," according to this representative, should not allow for any traces of contaminants. One interviewee mentioned that cleanup efforts were focused on TCE and PCE, and not on other contaminants of concern, such as carbon tetrachloride and chloroform.

Importance of the Basin's Groundwater

A few community members noted that several years of low rainfall has caused increased concern throughout California over the inability of the State's water supply to meet existing and future agricultural and domestic demands. Several community members said more focus should be placed on restoring contaminated groundwater for municipal use so communities could become less dependent on imported water.

Effect of Pumping Treated Water into the Area's Reservoirs

The Department of Health Services (DHS) has directed LADWP to select an alternative for protecting the city's open reservoirs by covering them or constructing treatment plants to treat water leaving reservoirs because of the potential for contamination of the water. LADWP maintains some of the few remaining open distribution reservoirs in California.

Contamination of the water stored in open reservoirs may occur from storm water runoff, acts of vandalism, windblown material, agricultural spraying activities, birds, rodents, and other animals. Sunlight entering the water allows algae to grow, causing undesirable color, taste and odor problems. As a result of these problems, open

reservoirs require increased chemical treatment to assure disinfection. Chlorine used to purify the water can react with naturally occurring organic material and produce a class of compounds called trihalomethanes (THMs) in trace amounts. THMs, in large doses, have been shown to increase the risk of cancer in laboratory animals. The higher the level of algae and other organic material in the reservoirs, the greater the potential for THMs. Because water quality standards are becoming increasingly stringent, LADWP may be required to propose modifications to open reservoirs in order to comply with these standards. At this time, LADWP is considering a variety of alternatives to address this problem.

Several representatives from homeowner and environmental groups expressed concern that treated water might be sent to the area's reservoirs for storage, adding to the current water quality problems in the reservoirs. Two environmental group representatives expressed concern that if treated water is sent to the area's reservoirs, LADWP might choose to cover them rather than maintain the reservoirs by filtering the water prior to use.

Site Cleanup

Concerns related to site cleanup are summarized below. A few of the interviewees stated they are not concerned about actual site cleanup and trust LADWP and EPA are doing everything possible to clean up sites. Individuals from the Cities of Burbank and Glendale said they are anxious to see the groundwater cleaned up so they can use their own supply and become less dependent on MWD. In a time of drought, this issue is particularly important. One environmental group representative expressed concern that the agencies involved in the cleanup are focusing on the water problems and not addressing possible air pollution. A representative from the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) said the main environmental concern facing residents of the Los Angeles Metropolitan district is air quality. For

this reason, he emphasized the need to direct cleanup efforts in a manner that is advantageous to both water and air quality.

Cleanup Cost

Several community members expressed concern about the high cost of implementing cleanup activities at the San Fernando Valley Basin Superfund sites. One community member pointed out the difficulties EPA might have in recovering costs from small businesses. Two of the individuals interviewed commented that Lockheed was implementing a more inexpensive treatment technology for its (non-Superfund) cleanup efforts and wondered why the agencies involved could not use this method. One agency representative expressed the concern that there is more water to treat than people to use it. In an effort to save money, he suggested the responsible agencies only treat the amount of water required for use at that time. One agency representative expressed concern that the responsible parties were not carrying their fair share of the cleanup costs.

Timeliness of the Project

A water agency representative commented that the project is time-consuming and cannot be accomplished in a timeframe that is acceptable to the public. Several public interest and environmental group representatives also commented that the cleanup process is too slow.

Treatment Technology

The treatment technology used at the North Hollywood OU is air-stripping, a process whereby volatile (i.e., easily evaporating) chemical contaminants in water are treated by aeration towers. A few representatives from public interest and environmental groups raised the concern that air stripping is not an environmentally sound alternative because, in their opinion, it simply transfers the PCE and TCE from the water to the air. In reference to the North Hollywood treatment plant, a water

agency representative pointed out that, based on community concerns about the transfer of the contaminants to the air, EPA and the LADWP added a carbon unit to the treatment process to filter the air emissions before being transferred to the air stream. The EPA has proposed either air or steam stripping for the Burbank OU. If air stripping is used, air filters will be installed to remove the contaminants from the air stream. One representative from the business community expressed concern that EPA was not using the best demonstrated technology to treat water in the San Fernando Valley. A water agency representative for the City of Glendale said his agency would be investigating alternative treatment technologies for use in the Glendale phase of the clean-up program.

Exposure Assessment

An Exposure Assessment is a study conducted to determine the risks to public health and the environment from exposure to hazardous materials. One environmental group representative expressed concern exposure assessments be conducted in residential areas surrounding the site where OU facilities will be built, as well as in the immediate site area.

Agencies

A public interest group representative opined there are too many agencies involved in the project, which may encourage dissension and lead to a situation where one party does not know what the other is doing. One community member raised the concern that the cities affected by the cleanup are not involved enough in the cleanup program and stressed the need for stronger coordination between the cities affected by the site and the agencies involved in the cleanup.

Two representatives from public interest and environmental organizations expressed continued distrust of the responsible agencies, stating that they question these agencies' abilities to restore and protect the Basin's groundwater aquifer, and wonder

if the Superfund process would ever allow for cleanup to actually occur.

SECTION 5

Section 5

Future Community Relations Activities and Techniques

The specific components of EPA's Community Relations (CR) Program for the SFV are described in the following sections. EPA's CR Program for the SFV has been developed to accomplished two primary goals: (1) provide the SFV community with timely and accurate information about EPA's Superfund activities, and (2) promote continued two-way communication between the interested members of the community and the responsible agencies during the individual operable unit projects, as well as throughout the course of the basinwide RI/FS. The following techniques are organized according to a community relations goal for which the technique applies. The required and suggested community relations activities are the same for each operable unit feasibility study process and the overall RI/FS.

GOAL: Provide the community with accurate and timely site-related information

Technique: Continue to Update Mailing List

- Purpose: To maintain a mailing list of elected officials, interest groups, residents, agency representatives and news media representatives for distributing information to community members via fact sheets and other informational materials.

- Procedure: EPA will expand its mailing list of community members who wish to receive information about the SFV Superfund site. To expand the list, each fact sheet and public notice will include a mailing list coupon which the reader can return to EPA to be placed on the mailing list. EPA will also continue to solicit mailing list additions at public meetings. In addition, it may also be useful to place mail-in

address forms or requests for addresses in local newsletters and notices. These newsletters and notices are distributed by city governments, water purveyors, and public interest groups. EPA will also continue to encourage members of the public that call or write with questions and/or comments regarding the site to be included on the mailing list.

Technique: Continue to Maintain and Update Information Repositories

- Purpose: To provide site specific information to the communities by maintaining and updating Superfund materials available for public review at all five information repositories.

- Procedure: EPA will conduct periodic updates of the information repositories to make sure that all relevant documents are easily accessible and properly maintained. Interested members of the community will be able to read site-related documents at information repositories. The information repositories contain technical documents pertaining to investigations and remedial activities, the Community Relations Plan, analyses of public comments, and transcripts of public meetings. The Administrative Record for the North Hollywood OU can be found at the LADWP Library; the Administrative Record for the Burbank OU can be found at the Burbank Public Library and LADWP Library. The Administrative Records for the two Glendale OUs are available, on microfilm, at all five information repositories. In addition, extra copies of the fact sheets will be kept at the repositories for distribution upon request. Locations of the information repositories are listed in Appendix B.

Technique: Use Utility Bill Inserts

- Purpose: To provide site information to community members in the local utility bills distributed to residents in the area and to increase EPA's mailing list for the project.

- Procedure: LADWP and the Cities of Burbank and Glendale may update their customers by including site-related information with their utility bills, as appropriate. The CVCWD declined to participate in this activity because the District's bills are delivered to the consumer on a post card.

Technique: Use Printed News Media

- Purpose: To provide site information to the public through the use of existing publications.

- Procedure: The EPA Office of Community Relations will work with its press office to deliver site-related information to local newspapers in the San Fernando Valley and Los Angeles area including the *Los Angeles Times*, *Los Angeles Daily News*, *Burbank Leader*, *Los Angeles Business Journal*, *Glendale News Press*, and *La Opinion*, the area's primary Spanish-language newspaper.

In addition, it may be helpful for EPA to provide site-related information to city governments, water utilities, and public interest groups for inclusion in the following newsletters and notices:

- *City Views*, a bimonthly newsletter distributed by the City of Glendale;

- *Pipeline*, an annual newsletter distributed by the Crescenta Valley Water District;

- *Enterprise*, a monthly newsletter distributed by the Burbank Chamber of Commerce;

- *Regional Update*, a quarterly newsletter distributed by the Southern California Association of Governments;

- *Focus*, a bimonthly newsletter distributed by MWD; (discontinued end of 1993, will become combined with "Aqueduct" publication)

- *Intake*, a bimonthly newsletter distributed by LADWP; and

- *Valley Business Magazine*, a monthly newsletter distributed by the Valley Industry and Commerce Association.

Technique: Provide Regular Information Updates (e.g., fact sheets and flyers) to Community Members and Local Agencies/Governments

- Purpose: To provide local agencies and community members with fact sheets summarizing the status of SFV Superfund activities.

- Procedure: EPA will develop a SFV Superfund project status fact sheet at least once a year. This fact sheet will summarize the current status of the overall and OU projects. The fact sheet will be mailed to members of the public included on the mailing list. In addition, copies will be placed in the five information repositories. EPA will also provide several copies of the fact sheets to local agencies and governments involved in the SFV Superfund project.

Technique: Use Cable Television

- Purpose: To distribute site information to a greater segment of the population through the medium of television.

- Procedure: Cable television was suggested by one public interest group representative as an effective way for EPA to reach a segment of the public with site-specific information. Many of those interviewed noted that busy schedules would discourage most residents from attending public meetings. Local access cable television may be used to present a forum or workshop to a wider audience.

Technique: Exchange Information Among Responsible Agencies

- Purpose: To facilitate the cleanup process by keeping the involved agencies informed about the others' progress.

- Procedure: Some individuals interviewed for the purpose of this Plan suggested a better flow of information among the responsible agencies. EPA will conduct greater outreach efforts to these agencies by keeping agency contacts apprised of all relevant site activities by telephone, written correspondence, quarterly ICC Meeting Updates and attendance at quarterly Management Committee Meetings.

GOAL: Establish two-way communication between agencies responsible for the site work and the community

Technique: Conduct Site Visits and Tours

- Purpose: To provide community members with an opportunity to observe water projects or treatment units in the area. Site visits and tours also will provide community members with a better understanding of how the cleanup projects are implemented.

- Procedure: EPA and/or local government representatives may sponsor site visits or tours for interested community members. These tours may focus on treatment technologies in the area or on related groundwater issues in the San Fernando Valley.

Technique: Conduct Forums, Workshops, and Presentations

- Purpose: To provide site information to community groups and to respond to inquiries and concerns about the site.

- Procedure: EPA will encourage local groups to conduct forums and workshops on site-related topics and will provide support, as requested, to any such workshops. For example, EPA participated in a League of Women Voters forum on groundwater quality in November 1989. EPA also met with the Rotary International—La Canada Flintridge Club on November 18, 1992 to talk about the SFV Superfund Project. EPA gave a similar presentation to the Glendale Sunrise Rotary Club in May 1993.

Technique: Brief Local Officials

- Purpose: To keep local government representatives informed about site activities.

- Procedure: EPA may brief Burbank, Glendale, and Los Angeles City Councilmembers, or their representatives, as new developments occur at the site. In the Cities of Glendale and Burbank, EPA will contact the city manager's office about being placed on the city council agenda. In the City of Los Angeles, presentations can be made to the council by being placed on the agenda through the mayor's office. By contacting the councilmember's office directly, EPA may make presentations to the district office staff.

GOAL: Consider community concerns and needs that arise during Superfund activities

Technique: Revise Community Relations Plan

- Purpose: To ensure that community concerns of the area are continually assessed throughout the RI/FS process.

- Procedure: EPA will revise its CRP to address the changing site conditions or evolving community concerns, as needed. Comments from the November 1989 CWG Meeting were addressed and incorporated in the April 1990 revised CRP. This August 1993 revised CRP will be placed in the information repositories. Comments and suggestions from community reviewers have been incorporated into the August 1993 CRP, wherever possible. EPA plans to conduct new community interviews in 1994-1995 and include them in a fourth revision of the CRP.

GOAL: Provide for Citizen Input and Involvement

Technique: Hold Public Meetings

- Purpose: To provide an opportunity for community-wide comment on Superfund site activities and proposed cleanup alternatives in the draft Feasibility Studies for the individual operable units and the overall RI/FS.

- Procedure: EPA will sponsor public meetings at key technical milestones during the cleanup process. These milestones include the presentation of an OU Proposed Plan when the agency is soliciting public comments on various remedial alternatives. If the final Record of Decision differs substantially from the agencies' original proposed remedy, EPA will consider holding another public meeting.

Technique: Provide Public Comment Periods

- Purpose: To encourage community input regarding the proposed cleanup alternatives for the SFV site.

- Procedure: A 30-day comment period will be held when proposed plans for operable units and the overall project are released to the community. The comment periods will be announced two weeks in advance through a press release and fact sheet. EPA may need to extend public comment periods to allow citizens adequate time to review and comment on the proposed remedial alternatives.

Technique: Prepare Responsiveness Summaries

- Purpose: To allow EPA to respond to public comments received during a proposed plan public comment period. These comments are considered by EPA in its development of the Record of Decision (ROD) for an interim (OU) or final cleanup

remedy. A ROD discusses the cleanup remedy selected by EPA and explains the reasons that EPA selected it.

- Procedure: The Responsiveness Summary includes EPA's responses to significant comments both oral and written, received by EPA during the proposed plan public comment period, from community members and representatives of state and local agencies. EPA must consider these comments when selecting an interim (OU) or final cleanup remedy. EPA's final determination for a cleanup is documented in a ROD.

SECTION 6

Section 6

Technical Assistance Grants

In 1988, EPA began the Superfund Technical Assistance Grants (TAG) program. The purpose of the TAG program is to assist community groups in interpreting technical information related to Superfund sites.

Under this program, one eligible community group at each Superfund site may obtain one grant of up to $50,000 in federal funds to provide technical assistance in understanding site documents. To be eligible, a group must:

- Incorporate
- Meet a 20 percent matching funds requirement (in-kind contributions, i.e., donated goods and services, are permissible) or obtain a waiver of this requirement
- Meet financial and administrative requirements, and
- Prepare a plan to use technical assistance based on EPA's technical work schedule.

At the SFV sites, one grant is available for each of the four Superfund sites. A citizen's handbook describing the grant application process is available through EPA's Office of Community Relations. The EPA contact for the TAG program is Fraser Felter. He can be reached by calling EPA's toll-free line at 800-231-3075.

APPENDIX A

Appendix A

List of Contacts and Interested Parties

A. Federal Elected Officials

Senator Barbara Boxer

Washington, D.C. Office
112 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510 (202) 224-3553

District Office
1700 Montgomery Street, Suite 240
San Francisco, CA 94111 (415) 403-0100

Senator Dianne Feinstein

Washington, D.C. Office
367 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510 (202) 224-3841

District Office
1700 Montgomery Street, Suite 305
San Francisco, CA 94111 (415) 249-4777

Representative Anthony Beilenson

Washington, D.C. Office
U.S. House of Representatives
1025 Longworth Bldg.
Washington, DC 20515 (202) 225-5911

District Office (District 24)
Federal Building, Suite 12230
11000 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90024 (310) 312-1627

Representative Howard Berman

Washington, D.C. Office
U.S. House of Representatives
137 Cannon Bldg.
Washington, DC 20515 (202) 225-4695

District Office (District 26)
14600 Roscoe Blvd., Room 506
Panorama City, CA 91402 (818) 891-0543

Representative Elton Gallegly

Washington, D.C. Office
107 Cannon H.O.B.
Washington, DC 20515 (202) 225-5811

District Office (District 23)
200 N. Westlake Blvd., #207
Thousand Oaks, CA 91362 (805) 496-4700

Representative Carlos Moorhead

Washington, D.C. Office
2346 Rayburn Bldg.
Washington, DC 20515 (202) 225-4176

District Office (District 27)
420 N. Brand Blvd., Room 304
Glendale, CA 91203 (818) 247-8445

B. State Elected Officials

Governor Pete Wilson
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814 (916) 445-2864

District Office
300 South Spring St.
South Tower, 16th Floor, #16701
Los Angeles, CA 90013 (213) 897-0322

State Senate (SD = Senate District)

Senator Gary Hart (SD 18)
1212 State St, Room 507
Santa Barbara, CA 93101 (805) 966-1766

Senator Cathie Wright (SD 19)
2345 Erringer Road, Suite 212
Simi Valley, CA 93065 (805) 522-2920

Senator Newton Russell (SD 21)
401 N. Brand, Room 424
Glendale, CA 91203 (818) 247-7021

Senator Herschel Rosenthal (SD 22)
1950 Sawtelle Blvd., Suite 210
Los Angeles, CA 90025 (310) 479-5588
(Senator Rosenthal's term is up in 1994, this district will be covered by Senator Tom Hayden in 1994.)

Senator Tom Hayden (SD 23)
10951 W. Pico Boulevard, Suite 202
Los Angeles, CA 90064 (310) 451-5733

State Assembly (AD = Assembly District)

Assemblywoman Paula Boland (AD 38)
10727 White Oak #124
Granada Hills, CA 91344 (818) 368-3838

Assemblyman Richard Katz (AD 39)
9140 Van Nuys Blvd., Suite 109
Panorama City, CA 91402 (818) 894-3671
Ms. Cynthia Terrell, Field Representative

Assemblyman Patrick Nolan (AD 43)
143 S. Glendale Ave., Room 208
Glendale, CA 91205 (818) 240-6330

Assemblyman Burt Margolin (AD 42)
8425 W. 3rd St., Room 406
Los Angeles, CA 90048 (213) 655-9750

Assemblyman Terry Friedman (AD 41)
14144 Ventura Blvd., Suite 100
Sherman Oaks, CA 91423 (818) 501-8991

Assemblyman Richard Polanco (AD 45)
110 N. Avenue 56
Los Angeles, CA 90042 (213) 255-7111

Assemblyman Thomas Bane (AD 60)
5430 Van Nuys Blvd., Suite 206
Van Nuys, CA 91401 (818) 986-8090

C. Local Elected Officials

County of Los Angeles

Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
Hall of Administration
500 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Supervisor Edmund Edelman (3rd District)
Room 821 (213) 974-3333

Supervisor Michael Antonovich (5th District)
Room 869 (213) 974-5555

City of Los Angeles

Los Angeles City Hall
200 N. Spring St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Office of the Mayor (213) 485-3311
Honorable Richard Riordan, Mayor
Mr. Keith Comrie, CAO
(Environmental Advisor not yet appointed)

Los Angeles City Council

Mr. John Ferraro, President (4th District) (213) 485-3337

Districts within San Fernando Valley

Mr. Mike Hernandez (1st District) Rm 218 (213) 485-3451
Mr. Joel Wachs (2nd District) Rm M39 (213) 485-3391
* Ms. Laura Chick (3rd District) Rm 231 (213) 485-3486
Mr. Zev Yaroslavsky (5th District) Rm 818 (213) 485-5013
Mr. Richard Alarcon (7th District) Rm 380 (213) 485-3671
* Mr. Marvin Braude (11th District) Rm 275 (213) 485-3811
Mr. Hal Bernson (12th District) Rm 237 (213) 485-3343
Ms. Jackie Goldberg (13th District) Rm 240 (213) 485-3353

* Chair of Comm. on Env. Quality

Mr. Michael Jimenez (5th District Council Aide) (213) 485-5013

City of Burbank

Burbank City Hall
275 E. Olive Street
Burbank, CA 91502 (818) 953-9708

Office of the Mayor

Honorable George Battey, Mayor

Burbank City Council

Mayor George Battey

Vice Mayor Bill Wiggins

Mr. Robert Bowne

Mr. Dave Golonski

Ms. Susan Spanos

City of Glendale

Glendale City Hall
613 E. Broadway Street
Room 200
Glendale, CA 91206 (818) 548-4000

Office of the Mayor

Honorable Larry Zarian, Mayor

Mr. David Ramsey, City Manager

Mr. Bob McFall, Assistant to the City Manager

Ms. Ruth Dodson, Chairperson of Parks and Recreation

Glendale City Council

Mayor Larry Zarian

Ms. Mary Ann Plumley

Mr. Sheldon Baker

Mr. Rick Reyes

Ms. Eileen Givens

D. State and Local Agencies

Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1304
Los Angeles, CA 90012 (213) 481-4211

Mr. James Wickser, Asst. General Manager-Water
Mr. Duane Bucholz, Design Engineer
Mr. Ernest Wong, Superfund Group
Ms. Linda Mihalic, Community Relations

Southern California Association of Governments
818 West 7th Street, 12th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90017 (213) 236-1800

Mr. Paul Hatanaka, Project Manager

ULARA Watermaster
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power
111 North Hope Street, Room 1455
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Mr. Mel Blevins, Watermaster (213)481-6177

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)
21865 E. Copley Drive
Diamond Bar, CA 91765 (714) 396-2000

Mr. Mark Liu, Supervising Air Quality Engineer

Metropolitan Water District
1111 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90012 (213) 250-6000

Mr. Gary Snyder, Chief Engineer

Mr. Henry Alva, Director of Public Affairs

Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
Environmental Health
2525 Corporate Place, Suite 150
Monterey Park, CA 91754 (213) 881-4000

Mr. Arturo Aguirre, Deputy of Environmental Health

Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation
Planning and Program Development
419 South Spring St., Suite 800
Los Angeles, CA 90013 (213) 485-5746

Mr. Delwin Biagi, Director, Bureau of Sanitation

Mr. Steve Fortune, Principal Sanitary Engineer

Los Angeles Bureau of Engineering
14410 Sylvan St.
Van Nuys, CA 91401 (818) 989-8421

Mr. Charles Jack, Former Assistant District Engineer

Mr. George Groves, Assistant District Engineer

Regional Water Quality Control Board (Los Angeles)
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, CA 91752-2156 (213) 266-7500

Mr. Roy Sakaida, Supervising Water Resources Control Engineer

Mr. Greg Kwey, Senior Water Resources Control Engineer

Mr. Hubert Kang, Water Resources Control Engineer

California Department of Health Services (DHS)
Office of Drinking Water
1449 W. Temple St.
Los Angeles, CA 90026 (213) 620-2980

Mr. Gary Yamamoto, District Engineer
Ms. Vera Melnyk, Sanitary Engineer Associate

California Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Toxic Substances Control
1011 N. Grandview
Glendale, CA 91201 (818) 551-2800

Mr. Hamid Saebfar, Branch Chief, Site Mitigation Unit
Mr. Tom Maze, Community Relations

Department of Toxic Substances Control
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, CA 95812-0806 (916) 322-0476

Ms. Marcia Murphy, Information Officer

Glendale Public Service Department
141 N. Glendale Ave., 4th Floor
Glendale, CA 91206 (818) 548-2107

Mr. Michael Hopkins, Director
Mr. Don Froelich, Water Services Administrator

Burbank Public Service Department
164 W. Magnolia Blvd.
Burbank, CA 91503 (818) 953-9647

Mr. Ronald Stassi, General Manager
Mr. Fred Lantz, Water System Manager

Crescenta Valley County Water District
2700 Foothill Blvd.
La Crescenta, CA 91214 (818) 248-3925
Mr. Robert Argenio, General Manager
Mr. David Brooks, Secretary Auditor

San Fernando Engineering and Water Department
117 Mac Neil St.
San Fernando, CA 91340 (818) 898-1222
Mr. Rick Navarro, Assistant City Engineer

E. U.S. EPA Region 9 Officials

75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Ms. Claire Trombadore, Region 9 (415) 744-2249
Remedial Project Manager

Ms. Colette Kostelec, Region 9
Remedial Project Manager (415) 744-2253

Mr. Kevin Mayer, Region 9
Remedial Project Manager (415) 744-2260

Mr. Fraser Felter, Region 9 (800) 231-3075

Community Relations Coordinator (415) 744-2181

F. Other Organizations and Individuals

American Association of University Women
P.O. Box 294
Tarzana, CA 91357 (818) 347-2602
Ms. Barbara Ross, President

Burbank Chamber of Commerce
200 W. Magnolia Boulevard
Burbank, CA 91502 (818) 846-3111
Mr. Keith Sanneman, President
Ms. Zoe J. Taylor, Executive Director

California Advocates for Pure Water
(formerly knows as Citizens for Safe Drinking Water)
1008 W. Kensington Rd.
Los Angeles, CA 90026
Ms. Patty Prickett, President (310) 550-0932

Crescenta Valley Chamber of Commerce
3131 Foothill Blvd.
La Crescenta, CA 91214 (818) 248-4957

Citizens for a Better Environment
122 Lincoln Blvd., Suite 201
Venice, CA 90291 (310) 450-5192
Mr. John Leddy

Mr. Woody Hastings

San Francisco Chapter
501 2nd St., Suite 305
San Francisco, CA 94107 (415) 243-8373
Mr. Greg Karras

Council of Community Clubs
1222 E. 70th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90001
Mr. James Wilson, Director (213) 581-3447

Federation of Hillside and Canyon Associations
1614 Benedict Canyon Drive
Beverly Hills, CA 90210
Ms. Barbara Fine (310) 550-0932

Glendale Chamber of Commerce
200 S. Louise St.
Glendale, CA 91205
Mr. Aulden Schlatter, Exec. Vice-President (818) 240-7870

League of Conservation Voters
12234 West Pico
Los Angeles, CA 90064
Mr. Brian Mogul (310) 826-8812

League of Women Voters
6030 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 301

Los Angeles, CA 90036 (213) 939-3535

Ms. Vicky Lyndon-Taylor
Glendale/Burbank Director
927 Rosemount Road
Glendale, CA 91207 (818) 247-2407

Northridge Hospital
18300 Roscoe Blvd.
Northridge, CA 91325

J. Doug Arterberry, M.D. (818) 885-8500

Sierra Club
Committee of the Los Angeles Chapter
394 E. Blaisdell Dr.
Claremont, CA 91711

Ms. Liz Allen, Chair of Hazardous Material (714) 624-5823

Ms. Maxine Brickman, Former Hazardous Material
Committee of the Regional Chapter

Transworld Bank
15233 Ventura Blvd.
Sherman Oaks, CA 91403

Mr. Darwin Williams, Vice President, Admin. (818) 783-7501

Universal City-North Hollywood Chamber of Commerce
5019 Lankershim Blvd.
North Hollywood, CA 91601 (818) 508-5155

Valley Industry and Commerce Association
21800 Oxnard St., Suite 470
Woodland Hills, CA 91367
Ms. Bonny Matheson (818) 888-2228

G. Media

Los Angeles
Times City Desk
Times Mirror Square
Los Angeles, CA 90053
(213) 237-5000

Glendale News Press
City Desk
111 N. Isabelle St.
Glendale, CA 91206
(818) 241-4141

Daily News
City Desk
21221 Oxnard Street
Woodland Hills, CA 91367
(818) 713-3000

San Fernando Sun, Valley View
City Desks
1024 N. Maclay St.
San Fernando, CA 91340
(818) 365-3111

Burbank Leader
City Desk
P.O. Box 591
Burbank, CA 91503
(818) 843-8773

California Courier
Armenian Community Paper
P.O. Box 5390
Glendale, CA 91221
(818) 409-0949

La Opinion
411 West 5th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013
(213) 622-8332

United Press International
316 W. 2nd St., 6th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 620-1230

Associated Press
221 South Figueroa St., Suite 300
170
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 746-1200

Los Angeles Business Journal
5700 Wilshire Blvd., Suite
Los Angeles, CA 90027
(213) 549-5225

KTTV (11)
Assignment Editor
5746 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90028
(213) 462-7111

KNXT (CBS) TV (2)
6121 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90028
(213) 460-3000

KNBC TV (4)
3000 W. Alameda Blvd.
Burbank, CA 91523
(818) 840-4444

KTLA TV (5)
Assignment Editor
5800 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90028
(213) 460-5500

KHJ TV (9)
Assignment Editor
5515 Melrose Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90038
(213) 467-5459

KABC TV (7)
Planning Desk
4151 Prospect Ave
Los Angeles, CA 90027
(310) 557-7777

APPENDIX B

Appendix B
Information Repositories

City of Burbank Public Library

110 North Glenoaks St.
Burbank, CA 91502
(818) 953-9741

Contact: Ms. Andrea Anzalone

City of Glendale Public Library

222 East Harvard St.
Glendale, CA 91205-1075
(818) 548-2021

Contact: Ms. Lois Brown

California State University, Northridge Library

18111 Nordhoff Street
Northridge, CA 91330
(818) 885-2285

Contact: Ms. Mary Finley

LADWP Library

111 North Hope Street, Room 518
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 481-4612

Contact: Ms. Joyce Purcell

U.C.L.A./Public Affairs Service

405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90024-1575
(310) 825-3135

Contact: Ms. Barbara Silvernail

Documents also available for review at:

EPA Region 9 - Superfund Records Center

75 Hawthorne Street, 9th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 744-2165